

NATIONAL'S LIBERALS ON "SUSPECT" LIST

"DEMOCRATIC" ADMINISTRATION EMULATES REGIME OF FORMER CZAR

The democratic administration of the United States has a "suspect" list, just as the czar of Russia had. On this list will be found the names of some of the most truly desirable citizens of the country. In the course of these articles we will publish quite a considerable list of such "suspects." What are these citizens "suspected" of? Suspected of the same crime as the "suspects" of the czar—the crime of being true to the cause of political and industrial freedom. The Bulletin is now able to place before the American people the story of the degrading depths to which this misnamed democratic administration has dragged the government with which it was entrusted by the people.

(Continued From Saturday's Issue.)

(From the New York Call.)

What hypocrisy! One of the fourteen points declares for "specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike," and the bourbon democrats who pretend to stand for these fourteen points put the League of Small and Subject Nationalities on the suspect list!

Then there is the Single Tax league of Boston. The leading single tax exponent in this country, Louis F. Post, is assistant secretary of labor in this democratic administration. Many of his former associates have denounced his failure to stand against the violations of the principles of free press and speech for which single taxers stand and for which some of them have gone to jail in the past for upholding.

We will close this list with an organization whose name surely justifies the hatred of every bourbon democrat, the National Civil Liberties Bureau. Small wonder that bourbon democracy, which has violated the civil liberties of this country, which has put men and women in jail for exercising their rights under the Constitution of the United States, should suspect any organization whose name is "The National Civil Liberties Bureau."

Tomorrow we shall continue with some more interesting facts about this suspect list, or Postal Censorship Book, compiled by those who have told the people of the United States that they were engaged in making the world "safe for democracy."

In their attempts to make America safe for bourbon democracy the administration and its agents have pretty thoroughly looked into the activity of those citizens who have been struggling for a little larger measure of social justice in this country.

In our article Saturday we pictured the manner in which these men and women and institutions active in the struggle for the liberty of Ireland, India and Russia have been treated by this administration. Today we present a list of individual suspects whose crime evidently consists of having been true to the standard of real democracy in this country.

Lincoln J. Steffens, "suspect," is author of "The Shame of the Cities," and "The Struggle for Self-Government," the man who exposed political corruption in this country and brought down upon himself the wrath of all reactionaries. It is, therefore, peculiarly fitting that he should be suspected by all bourbons.

Steffens Had Made Report Favoring Soviet Regime. He has championed the right of the Russian people to solve their own problems. Only a few months ago he was sent by the president to Russia, with William C. Bullitt, to make a personal report on conditions in that country. What he and Bullitt reported the people of this country have not been allowed to know, but the silence on the part of the administration officials is eloquent to most that the report was favorable to the recent regime in Russia.

Dr. Judah L. Magnes, "suspect." A profound scholar and gifted speaker, his pen and voice always have been at the service of those movements looking toward the physical and spiritual betterment of mankind. He has been particularly active in support of the right of the Russian people to solve their own problems without the interference of the imperialists of the world; and so our bourbon imperialists mark him down as a "suspect."

The name of Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, late editor of Unity, whose death, his friends say, was hastened by the degradation and aggravation of the espionage system to which he and his paper were subjected on the part of the agents of the administration, still is on the "suspect" list. Dr. Jones' "crime" evidently was his persistence in taking the teachings of Jesus seriously.

Prof. J. McKee Cattell, late of Columbia university, editor of School and Society, is a "suspect." He protested against the denial of constitutional rights of citizens by the administration and thus came into conflict, not only with our bourbons, but with the Tories in control of the administration of Columbia university.

Dr. Lindley M. Keasbey, educator, who as a teacher refused to prostitute his calling and was forced out of a Texas college as a result, is also a "suspect." He also championed democratic rights in wartime.

Mary Ware Bennett, a prominent single taxer and active in the birth control movement, also was active in the People's council. This probably was the offense that made her "suspect" in the eyes of the forces of reaction and their agents.

Albert de Silver has been particularly active in trying to protect the civil liberties of the people through the National Civil Liberties Bureau, and, as he could commit no greater offense than this in the opinion of those who have violated these civil liberties, also is put down as a "suspect."

And of course, "Jim" Maurer would be on the Black List.

James H. Maurer, for many years president of the

State Federation of Labor of Pennsylvania, of whose legislature he has been twice a member, is "suspect." This man is known as the most efficient fighter against political and industrial corruption in that great capitalist state. For many years the political corruptionists known as the "Penrose machine" have joined in an unholy alliance with the notorious Frank Feeney and the political-industrial machine in an effort to oust James Maurer from the office to which he has been returned for so many years by the self-respecting organized workers of Pennsylvania. An American of many generations, he was particularly active in seeking to protect the democratic rights of citizens in wartime, and became active in the People's council. Doubtless, for this offense he was tagged "suspect" by the bourbons.

W. F. Dunne, "Fighting Dunne," editor of the Bulletin, is a "suspect." This is the man who has fought the cruel Anaconda Copper company in its own den. His life constantly threatened by the gunmen of the "interests," he has often been compelled to edit his paper with a gun by his side in order to protect his life. He has never flattered for a moment in his loyalty to the people. He is an enthusiastic supporter of the movement for Irish freedom as he is of the cause of freedom for the people of America. Which is his offense in the eyes of bourbon democracy, we do not know. Probably both.

Bagley, of Pressmen's Union, Offends Bourbons.

James J. Bagley, of the Pressmen's union, is a "suspect." Bagley is one of the most aggressive and able of the younger generation of labor leaders in the country. He is the man that the war labor board summoned to appear before them in New York when they wanted to know the truth about the cost of living and the general scale of wages during the New York Harbor workmen's strike. He is a man hated both by the greedy employers and the reactionaries in the ranks of labor; a man against whom there is not a breath of suspicion; a man who has fought the spirit of industrial kaiserism in this country, and, therefore, is hated by the bourbons.

Annie Riley Hale, the author, whose book on Roosevelt made such a stir, is also "suspect." Mrs. Hale was very active in the woman's peace party. Her family having deep roots in American life, the shock from which she sprung having come to America in its early history, she felt called upon to assert her belief in the traditions of real democracy that she had been taught to respect. Both from the platform and with her pen she told the truth as it was given her to see it, and so she is "suspect."

The Rev. John A. Mistle, "suspect." Mistle is the man who dared to go to Lawrence, the stronghold of the woolen trust, and offer his services to the millworkers in their struggle to secure a little measure of

industrial justice from this iniquitous corporation that has robbed both its workers and the users of clothing to such an extent that one of its own stockholders, Mrs. Glenflower Evans, denounced it.

Ethics and Culture Deemed Dangerous.

Dr. Henry Newman's name is put down as a "suspect." This is evidently intended for the leader of the Ethical Culture society of Brooklyn, who spells his name, however, with a "u" and not a "w." Judging from some of the reports on various citizens made by the agents of the administration, this is a very slight error for them to make. Dr. Newman was prominent in the Emergency Peace Federation. This may have been his offense; but then, again, it may be that his connection with ethical culture might have riled those who, judged by some of their actions, possess neither culture nor ethics.

Elsie Glows Parsons is marked as "suspect." Mrs. Parsons was prominent in the peace movement before this country went into the war. She has not been prominent in public life since. She is a writer and the daughter of Henry Glows, the banker.

The Rev. William Short of San Francisco, who is on the list of "suspects," is the preacher who insisted upon the right of Mrs. Skeffington, while in California, to be heard on the Irish cause. For this he was arrested, but released, the courts evidently believing that he had a right to champion the cause of free speech, which is more than our bourbons believe. He was also active in the People's council movement in California.

A. C. Towinley of the National Nonpartisan League is a "suspect." The careers of both Towinley and the league are known to all readers of our paper. It is also just as well known that their growth is a great menace to the bourbon democratic machine. Various groups of reactionaries have been active in pounding the league for the last year, so it is not a surprise to find Towinley's name set down. Towinley has recently been prosecuted in the courts, and only a few days ago the higher courts granted him a new trial.

Liberty Loan Activity Doesn't Save Max Pine.

Max Pine, who is put down as a "suspect," is president of the United Hebrew Trades of New York city. It happens that this labor official was very active in the Liberty Loan drives. The fact that he is connected with many organizations that are known as "radical," meaning that they represent the intelligent, constructive portion of the working class, has doubtless resulted in his being placed on this list.

It will be noticed that we have named up to this time but very few socialists, and it may be thought by our readers rather strange that men and women of this belief have escaped the notice of our bourbon democrats. There is no fear of this. They are set down in great detail, and it is our purpose to deal with them separately in tomorrow's article.

(To Be Continued.)

Karl Radek on World-Revolution

Karl Radek Leaves German Prison.
A London press dispatch, dated Aug. 11, says that the German government has freed Karl Radek from prison and that he will return to Russia in the near future. Radek was the Berlin representative of the Russian soviet government and one of the most trusted friends of Lenin and Trotsky. In an interview Radek declared soviet Russia was ready to make peace with the allies, to sign the armistice at Archangel and to release the counter-revolutionists now imprisoned.

Karl Radek on the World Revolution.

In a book recently published by Altona Radek gives the following interesting account of his latest observations in Berlin:

"Today I have the first evening for the last week in which I do not hear the deafening noise of machine guns and wild-hooping crowds of excited people. You will see by my writing that it all came to me as I told you some time ago in Moscow. "My strained nerves have been quieted down somewhat, so that I am now in a frame of mind to write about the situation, to discuss it with you, as we have been doing so often in Moscow. The foolish capitalist press, in its wild denunciations, sees in the latest happenings nothing but the result of our work, the result of Russian influence, as they put it. "You who are acquainted with the history of the revolution need not be reminded by me that according to the claims of the capitalist press organs the French revolution was caused by Pitt, the German revolution of 1848 by the Poles, the Russian revolution of 1905 by the Japanese, the Russian revolution of 1917 by the British, and the bolshevik revolution by Ludendorff. How thinking men can be so blind!

"Here is the situation: A grandiose development of capitalist world domination leads to a world war, i. e., the capitalist world rule furnishes the proof that the rulers cannot even rule any longer, but their rule creates a state of world anarchy.

"The masses of the people who have been compelled to go through the hell of the world war, who today see themselves materially crushed to the ground, have no longer any confidence in the ruling classes. They instinctively are looking for a new road to travel. This is the power that makes the soviet system move. The workers themselves are attempting to rule that damned thing—to rule the world. I am somewhat surprised to notice how in Germany, where the propaganda of the soviet system is still without any literature, this soviet idea is taking possession of the minds of the people. This was best shown at the recent party convention of the A. S. P. D., this party of invaders.

"But for the very reason that there is no great revolutionary party in Germany—the communists are still a wing, not a party like we in Russia, with traditions like our Russian party—and because the masses are still instinctively looking for the revolutionary way, the process in Germany is naturally so terribly painful, causes such terrible suffering. "In Russia our road was covered with roses, despite the events of July, 1917, when compared with the

road that the Germans are going. At no time did we admit such struggles in Russia like the struggles the Germans had here in January or now (in March), whereby blood and property were sacrificed, because we in Russia had authority with the masses—we had the masses under control and discipline.

"The German communists have not yet control of the masses, and this explains the wild and indiscriminate shooting, and howling, and turmoil. In Russia the mass organizations, the trade unions, were of revolutionary birth, they sprang right from the loins of the revolution.

"The German trade unions, the pride of the German working class, the sum total of their genius of organization, were born and grew up in a period of political reaction and economic prosperity, and this explains their reformist nature.

"The talent of organization is not at the service of the revolution, and therefore the revolution, before it can create its own organs of organization, is bound to be a chaotic state.

"More than that: The heirs of organization of the German working class, the social democratic party and the trade unions, take the side of the bourgeoisie and thus become the foundation of the counter-revolution. Therefore, the revolution is the wild and turbulent element. Furthermore: In Russia we came to power through the struggle for peace, and in consequence the army stood on our side and for that reason the Russian bourgeoisie could not defend itself as it will do in Germany, where it bases its strength on a service soldiery. And, finally, there is one point to be considered: The bourgeoisie in Germany is much stronger than our Russian bourgeoisie was.

"This shows how much I was in the right when I always told, while in Moscow, that the civil war in Germany will be more bitter, more destructive than in Russia. You know me too well and may well think of the sad feelings with which I am writing these lines. I repeat it now, in order to prove it to you, how foolish is the bloody drive against the communists—the only element of the future order—who are now being held responsible for all the terrors of this elementary and wild struggle without any mental control.

"It is not merely a question of injustice. The more bitter, the bloodier and the more horrible the seed of revenge that is now being sown, the more terrible will be the harvest. And I shudder when I think of it. But no power on the face of the earth will prevent the victory of the masses. Only reform could accomplish this, real, radical, immediate and practical reform measures: cheap bread, good housing conditions, lucrative work, whereby the nervous and wretched might somewhat recuperate. These might give the bourgeois rule a short extension of time.

"But such reforms are simply a utopia in view of the destruction of German economic conditions, and of the demoralized situation the world over. That the entente has already permitted five long months to pass without coming to the economic aid of Germany proves conclusively, in

my mind, that the entente is not in a position to do it.

"Psychological moments—no victor has ever helped the vanquished foe—psychological moments are at this time equally material moments. But the material causes of such action must be much greater than the present censored publicity conditions will permit the people to know. And they will have to pay for it. More than ever I am convinced that the fire will leap over to the entente countries. For if they cannot succeed in cutting out of the hide of the German people some good pounds of flesh for their own masses at home, which is a highly impossible—the question arises: what will then be for those masses the difference between the entente victory and the German defeat?

"But no one is in position to know at what ratio or speed things will develop in the entente countries. Meanwhile the Russian and the German working classes will find ways and means for meeting on common ground. Not for the common war against the entente, as I still believed last October. For the entente has reached the stage where it cannot carry on any more war, and the revolution need not the war, because for the revolution war is merely a bitter necessity. The co-operation will be of an economic nature.

"With us in Russia things are working in the direction of consolidation. The change of front of the social revolutionaries and the menshevik assures us of an influx of intellectual forces the want of which has so much hampered our work heretofore. The elements of disorganization in Germany will be more quickly overcome the moment an energetic workers' government takes hold of the affairs there, because of the German talent for organization, which only looks for new forms.

"These prospects are the only ones that permit a man to master the terrible impressions that the bloodshed without end has made upon me, the bloodshed without end and without visible purpose! The bloodshed that, after all the bloody and horrible work that we must see before our eyes, there will come a time for productive work for the good of all. And I wish nothing more passionate than to live to see that time.

"You know that I shall die like a man if it should happen that they would cowardly murder me here in my prison cell, which is by no means an impossibility at times like the present. But I love life most passionately for its very meaning and sense that we find even in the cruelest and most brutal struggle. Therefore I want to live and I shall do all I can to defend myself.

"KARL RADEK."

NOTICE!

Rocky Mountain District Council Structural Iron Workers, on and after Sept. 1, 1919, the scale of wages of Iron Workers on the road will be \$8 for 8 hours, double time for Sundays, holidays and overtime; traveling time, 8 hours for 24 at straight time.

—Rocky Mountain Dist. Council.
London.—A Cylinder of poison gas was successfully used to stupefy a woman waiting for a car in a busy west end street, by an up-to-date thief, who made a clean getaway with a valuable parcel.

WITH THE EDITORS

How Near is the Revolution?
The statement attributed to an official of one of the railroad brotherhoods that "this country is nearer to revolution than is generally believed" is ominous, considering the very conservative sources from which it comes. Furthermore, what is more important, is the fact that the statement is true, judging from all present-day indications.

Take Chicago, for instance, without any previous warning, it develops simultaneously a bitter race war and a huge class war in the traction strike that promises to extend to many cities. All these incidents, in the history of "our" second largest American city are purely economic and in their origin, they revolve around questions of property (depreciated in value by "the negro invasion") the competition for jobs between whites and blacks (intensified by A. P. of L. race discrimination), and the need for more wages to meet the increased cost of living (as in the case of the striking carmen and building workers).

Suddenly, again on top of these Chicago economic episodes comes the threat of a nation-wide railroad strike, which is actually accompanied by a strike of 450,000 railroad shopmen. Again wages and the cost of living are the issues. The railroad men want 40 per cent increase in wages or a cut in living costs to equal it. They further submit a plan for the operation of the railroads by the railroad workers. So important is the strike move of the railroad workers that congress gives up its recess to consider it, and the president orders the cost of living reduced. These acts are in themselves, revolutionary. They reflect, in fact, the syndicalist idea of compelling the state to set through economic pressure. Capital has done this often before. But this is the first pronounced occasion on which labor has done it. (Talk about "political action through the ballot." How about political action through the organized economic power of labor?)

Of course, no man with a grain of sense in his head will believe that congressional or presidential action (if seriously intended) in the matter of the high cost of living will stay off or stop the ever-near approach of revolution. It is easy to see that such action will be futile. That as long as exploitation for private profit by gigantic combinations of capital and the growing world-demand for necessities exists, combined with the depreciating value of gold and exchange the world over, the high cost of living is an economic phenomenon, not a legislative one. The increasing cost of living has characterized capitalist development in the past two decades, regardless of peace or war, or any other conditions. And it will continue to do so in the future, regardless of congressional or presidential fiat. Post war developments make that as certain a death.

Either capitalist development will go unhampered congressionally and presidentially, or else it will break down under the necessity of readjustment in accordance with legislative control. In England, the governmental increase in the price of coal to meet the wage demands of the

miners has met with capitalist sabotage in the decreased use of coal in the factory and mill. In Italy governmental cuts in prices have resulted in closing of retail shops and manufacturing establishments, on the ground that it is economically impossible to meet governmental requirements. Is capitalism in the United States better or worse off than in England and in Italy, and will the results of artificial restriction in prices be for the better or for the worse here? Capitalism is between the devil and the deep blue sea. It is damned if it does and damned if it doesn't.

Add to all of the foregoing the steady drift towards unemployment and the tottering credit of the world's capital, and it looks as if the approach of revolution was very near indeed. But every cloud has a silver lining. And the lining in the present cloud is the idea of workers' operation of the railroads proposed by the railroadmen's organization. This does not cover the whole distance to be traveled, but as an idea it is a big advance forward.

Capitalism is its own grave-digger. Just now it is working overtime. The Rebel Worker.

Our police have captured three notorious burglars and thieves, that is to say, they killed one of them and arrested the others. This, of course, is nothing unusual to do for police, but the devil and the deep blue sea, it should not be anything unusual.

The reason we are mentioning it here is the fact that during the recent telephone strike two of those bandits were employed as guards of the strikers' headquarters at the Lindell exchange of the Bell Telephone company, and one, the man killed by the police, was employed in a similar capacity at the Main exchange and at the treatment's bank building. Is this not a wonderful sidelight on the methods employed by capitalist employers in fighting organized labor? Gunmen are the saviors of capitalist exploitation! Gunmen must be hired to prevent workmen and working women in securing the means of a decent living! Gunmen are let loose upon honest people who have no other wish than to enjoy their rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness! It is always the same story, a story written in human blood, a story written in the blood of murdered men, women and children, that the capitalist class never hesitates to hire criminals for the purpose of defeating working people fighting for a fair day's wages for a fair day's work.

And then there are men who feign astonishment when they hear of disorders and acts of violence during strikes! What do you think those gunmen are employed for? To give instructions in kindergarten lessons? To explain the sermon on the mount? To work for the brotherhood of man? They are employed for the purpose of causing trouble, of terrorizing strikers, of discrediting the labor movement. This is the alliance between the outcast parasites and the privileged parasites against the working class, who has to feed and support both. And how beautifully is this alliance illustrated by the fact that one

of the bandits was employed to guard a bank, in perfect accord with the old saying: "Set a thief to catch a thief."

But how long, do you think, can a system last that has to be guarded and defended by criminals? How long can a social order last where the common crook is hired to browbeat men and women who ask for nothing more than the means of an honest, decent living?

Gunmen, spies, crooks—these are the elements by means of which the capitalist class hopes to disrupt or destroy the labor movement, or any movement calculated to put an end to the dictatorship of the almighty dollar.

Be on your guard, workers of America! Where crooks and gunmen are hired murder is likely to be committed. And also beware of those who are trying to provoke you to actions that will give the gunmen a chance to earn their blood money!—St. Louis Labor.

The laboring men come forward—five million strong—with a plan all their own for the running of the railroads.

It is called the Plumb plan. The government is to issue bonds and the railroads are to be bought—at just their fair value.

Probably these bonds will bear 4 per cent interest. The railroad owners now get 6 per cent. Quite a saving.

The roads are to be run by a board of 15 directors—five to be named by the president (representing the public), five by the managers, and five by the men.

After all expenses are paid, the surplus is to be divided equally between the government on the one hand and the managers and the men on the other.

If the government's share is less than 5 per cent of the gross operating revenue, the money must be spent in improvements, etc. If over 5 per cent, freight and passenger rates must be reduced accordingly.

The Plumb plan means eventual elimination of the profit system in the railroad industry.

It gives to the men a voice in the management of the roads.

It will reduce rates.

The plan must be sound or the railroad men wouldn't be behind it.

The railroad men always have run the railroads—but under handicaps.

The Plumb plan does away with the handicaps.

Mr. Tull says this plan is startling.

Probably it is—to some people.

Anyway, the plan—whether startling or not—is going to be adopted—

if not by this congress, then by the next.—Soldiers-Sailors-Marines' National Weekly.

Here's True Greatness for You.

Among the more terms proposed to Russia by Woodrow Wilson and Lloyd George, through William C. Bullitt and Lincoln Steffens, we find the following: "All Russian governments to grant complete amnesty to political opponents, soldiers included."

This greatly heightens our well known admiration for Woodrow. It is an unmistakable evidence of true greatness to be able to demand amnesty of another country, when he could have granted amnesty to the political prisoners in his own country by signing his name.

We feel sure that Eugene V. Debs—working eight hours a day in the

clothing department of the Atlanta penitentiary, and locked in his cell 15 hours a day—will be pleased to hear about this.

Also Kate O'Hare and Carl Haessler and the rest of the political prisoners.

It will warm the cockles of their hearts to learn that we have such a generous, broad-minded president—one who is so deeply concerned lest barns should come to the supporters of the bloody bandit, Kolehak.—Huntington Herald.

GRACE WOMAN SOLVES THE GOPHER PROBLEM

Montana Woman Perfects Compound Which Destroys Rodents.

Grace, Mont., Aug. 29.—Mrs. H. L. Sullivan, a widow residing on her homestead near here, has earned the gratitude of the farmers of Montana by perfecting a compound that makes the destruction of the rodents that yearly destroy thousands of bushels of grain and other crops not only possible but easy.

The department of agriculture of this state, as well as the federal department have devoted much time and money to the problem of destroying the millions of gophers that infest the rural districts in Montana and the Dakotas; much poisoned grain was distributed by the agricultural department of this state for the destruction of gophers, but its use has not been satisfactory; thousands of birds have been killed by its use and there has been a consequent increase in the insect tribe.

The preparation compound by Mrs. Sullivan does not harm the bird, but it is greedily devoured by the gophers and insures a certain and speedy death.

Despite the urging of her friends, Mrs. Sullivan has declined to patent her mixture and has given out the formula for publication.

It consists of the following ingredients:

- Two cups of flour.
- Two cups of sugar.
- Two tablespoonfuls of baking soda.
- Enough strychnine to cover the point of a knife.
- Mix dry and deposit a small portion in the mouth of the entrance to the gopher's domicile.
- Use gloves in mixing and keep the mixture out of the reach of children.

Farmers residing near Grace testify to the results obtained by the use of this compound. Mr. Edward Briggs, a well-known rancher of this district, states that with the use of this compound he has destroyed every gopher on his ranch; he believes that the compound should be manufactured in large quantities either by the state or national government and distributed free to its use; if this was done he is of the opinion that the gopher pest could be destroyed in two years and thousands of dollars worth of crops saved for the farmers.